

MOBILIZATION OF STATE'S GUARD GOES ON LIKE CLOCKWORK

Immediately. Reports to Secretary Baker indicated that mobilization was proceeding in a satisfactory way.

From Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City the State Department heard that arrangements were being made to run a special train from the capital to Vera Cruz to bring out Americans and other foreigners. There are upward of 1,200 Americans in Mexico City and grave fears for their safety in the event of an outbreak of hostilities is felt. Mr. Rodgers' report told of anti-American demonstrations and other disorders, but said there had been no actual attacks.

CABINET MEMBERS FEAR WAR.

At the Cabinet meeting the opinion prevailed that the chances were overwhelmingly in the direction of war. The one hope was that Gen. Carranza would be impressed by the military preparations of the United States and make no further effort to have American troops withdrawn. Every move now is being planned in the belief that hostilities may begin at any moment.

There will be rigid enforcement of the embargo against arms and munitions of war and machinery to manufacture them, referred to in to-day's note. Little war material has been permitted to cross the border for several months.

Unless there is an actual declaration of war the United States, under rules of international law, cannot undertake a blockade of Mexican ports to prevent shipments getting in from foreign countries. Mexico's main source of supply has been the United States, and so fear is expressed that much war material could be obtained from across the Atlantic.

TEXT OF UNITED STATES NOTE REFUSING TO QUIT MEXICO

Carranza Bluntly Told He Is Not Doing His Full Duty, and That the United States Will Protect Its Citizens.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Following is the text of the note of the United States delivered to-day by Secretary Lansing to the Ambassador designate of Mexico:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1916.

"Sir—I have read your communication, which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the Chief Executive of the De Facto Government of Mexico on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not before making answer to the allegations of fact and the conclusions reached by your Government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the De Facto Government of Mexico.

"The Government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife.

MANY LIVES SACRIFICED AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.

"The lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States, who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests, have been taken—in some cases barbarously taken—and the murders have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war.

"It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed.

"During the past nine months in particular, the frontier of the United States along the Lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized.

U. S. GARRISON ATTACKED AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS SLAIN.

"American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed and their equipment and horses stolen. American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed and American trains wrecked and plundered. The attacks on Brownsville, Red House Ferry, Progreso Post Office and Las Piedras, all occurring during September last, are typical.

"In these attacks on American territory, Carranzista adherents and even Carranzista soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated. Representations were made to Gen. Carranza and he was emphatically requested to stop these reprehensible acts in a section which he has long claimed to be under the complete domination of his authority.

"Notwithstanding these representa-

tions and the promise of Gen. Carranza to prevent attacks along the international boundary, in the following month of October a passenger train was wrecked by bandits and several persons killed seven miles north of Brownsville and an attack was made upon United States troops at the same place several days later. Since these attacks leaders of the bandits, well known both to Mexican civil and military authorities as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of Northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto Government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only the protection of that Government, but encouragement and aid as well.

"Depredations upon American persons and property within Mexican jurisdiction have been still more numerous. This government has repeatedly requested in the strongest terms that the de facto Government safeguard the lives and homes of American citizens and furnish the protection which international obligation imposes, to American interests in the northern States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, and also in the States to the south.

"For example, on Jan. 3, troops were requested to punish the bands of outlaws which looted the Cuatriming property, eighty miles west of Chihuahua, but no effective results came from this request. During the following week the bandit Villa, with his band of about 200 men, was operating without opposition between Rubio and Santa Ysabel, a well known Carranzista locality.

"Meanwhile a party of unfortunate Americans started by train from Chihuahua to visit the General Mina, after having received assurances from the Carranzista authorities in the State of Chihuahua that their train would be safe and that a guard on the train was not necessary. The Americans held passports for safe conducts issued by Carranza, and the Carranzista government. On Jan. 10 the train was stopped by Villa bandits and eighteen of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is now known as the Santa Ysabel massacre.

"The Carranzista stated to the agent of the Department of State that he had issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of those responsible for this atrocious crime and that he would see that the train and the American people to consider the difficulties of affording protection along the railroad where the massacre occurred.

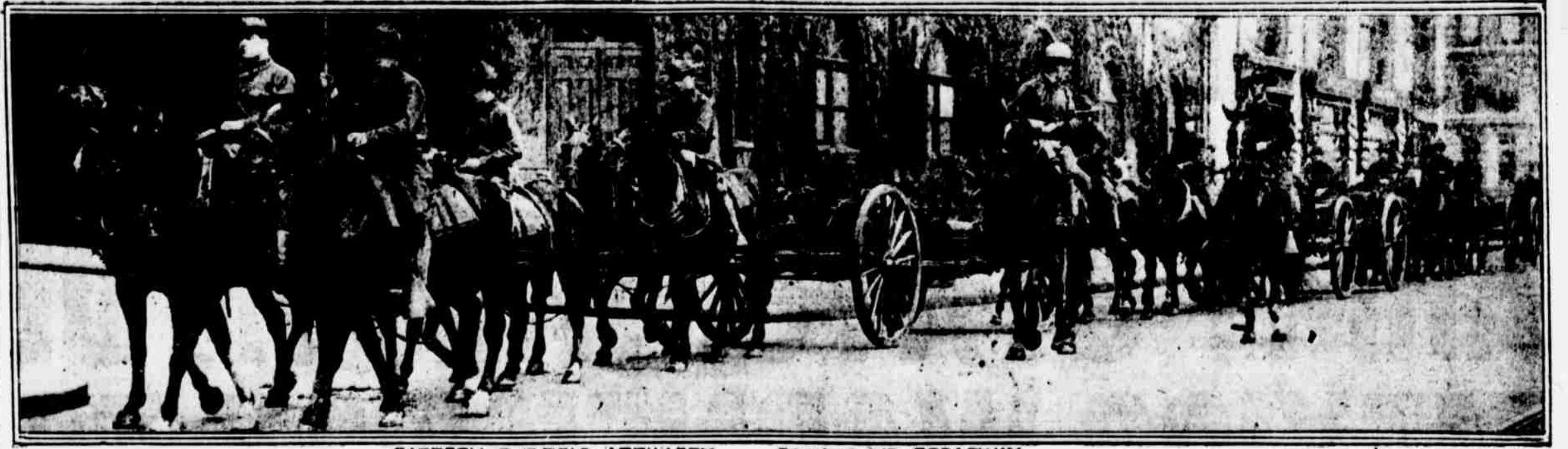
"Assurances were also given by Mr. Arredondo, presumably under instructions from the De Facto Government, that the Carranzista would be brought to justice and that steps would also be taken to remedy the lawless conditions existing in the State of Durango.

"It is in fact that Villa, Castro and Lopez were publicly declared to be outlaws and subject to apprehension and execution, but so far no effective steps have been taken to bring these bandits to justice and no effective attempt was made to frustrate his hostile designs against Americans.

"In fact, as I am informed, while Villa and his band were slowly moving toward the American frontier in the neighborhood of Columbus, N. M.,

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Killed by Third Rail.
Raymond Ogilvie, twenty-six years old, a laborer of No. 1293 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, walking on the elevated tracks at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street last night, was killed when he stepped over the third rail. Traffic was stopped for several minutes. The body was removed to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.



BATTERY F, FIELD ARTILLERY, PASSING UP BROADWAY

PERSHING CHASES BANDITS DESPITE THREATS OF WAR

Moves Cavalry South and West Upon Orders From Gen. Funston.

COLUMBUS, June 20.—Gen. J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, has cavalry detachments operating south and west of the Nacozari base in pursuit of bands of Mexican marauders, according to several reliable reports here to-day. It was asserted that Gen. Pershing received reports of the presence of bandits almost simultaneously with Gen. Jacinto Trevino's warning that any movement of the American troops other than toward the border would be considered a hostile act.

Pending advice from Gen. Frederick Funston, it was said, he gave no orders to give chase until Sunday. While some anxiety was expressed here over the move, it was believed that Gen. Trevino will not seize upon this as an excuse for attacking the detachments. It was pointed out that the movement is minor and in no way affects the general expeditionary campaign.

Mexican Troops Reported Marching Against Sibley.

SAN ANTONIO, June 20.—Mexican Government troops were reported to-day to be marching toward Del Rio, a border town about 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the announced intention of attacking the American troops under Col. Sibley there.

This information was the most notable that reached Gen. Funston to-day. It was brought to the border by a Mexican, who said the force was 1,500 strong.

OFFICERS OF GUARD WHO ARE IN ENGLAND ARE READY TO RETURN.

LONDON, June 20.—The American Embassy and Consulate received several inquiries to-day from American National Guard officers who desired to know whether their presence was required at home. Several of these officers already have been instructed by cable to return by the first available steamship and join their regiments. Some of the delegates of the American Commission for Relief of Belgium and Northern France have been ordered to return immediately.

A number of officers of the Seventh New York Regiment are employed in English branches of American firms. No official information has been received thus far at the Consulate in regard to these cases.

Officials here state there will be no difficulty in regard to orders to return, as the officers concerned are ready to go.

MEXICO IS BECOMING AMERICA'S EGYPT, SAYS BUENOS AYRES PAPER.

BUENOS AYRES, June 20.—"Mexico is on the verge of becoming America's Egypt, with Carranza the Khedive," declared the newspaper *Diario* to-day in sharp editorial criticism of the policy of the United States toward its Southern neighbor.

"It is a foolish president—that of a strong nation trampling on a weaker one," continued *Diario*. "Certainly it will not intensify Pan-American harmony."

The majority of the influential papers of Argentina, however, are refraining from editorial comment pending further developments.

Smith College Graduates Class of 1911—Whitman a Guest.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 20.—Smith College graduated a class of 321 young women to-day, and gave a degree of Master of Arts to seven graduates of that and other colleges. The diplomas were presented by President Marion Leroy Brown in John M. Greene Hall, Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York delivered the commencement address.

500 U. S. Refugees Reach Border.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 20.—About 600 Americans reached the border to-day from Sonora. The refugees, who were practically the entire American population of the town.

AMERICANS HURRY OUT OF MEXICO ALL ALONG THE BORDER

One Hundred Reach Douglas, Ariz., After Having Been Held 24 Hours.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 20.—One hundred Americans, including about twenty women and children, arrived here to-day from Nacozari, Mexico. Early Sunday morning the official message of Gov. de la Huerta calling on the citizens to arm themselves was received in Nacozari and Pinar, twin mining camps. In Pinar the miners rounded up all Americans and held them under armed guard for twenty-four hours.

Arms were distributed in the plaza to all persons, even women, girls and boys, who applied for them. There were similar scenes in Nacozari, although Americans were not molested there. Under orders from Gen. Calles the prisoners in Pinar were released. At 5 o'clock yesterday orders came through the company management from Consul Frederick Simplich that foreigners must leave Mexico at once.

A number of Mexican families accompanied the Americans as far north as Agua Prieta, but before crossing the line they were forced to leave the train by orders of Gen. Calles. Three French subjects in Cumpas also are preparing to come to the border.

EL PASO, June 20.—Officials here announced that every effort is being made to bring to the border the Americans still remaining in Mexico. Estimates of their number reach as high as 4,000 men, women and children.

Wrecks of Mexican passenger trains with large loss of life are reported.

The Colonia Juarez district holds about 600 American Mormon colonists. There are said to be 800 Americans in Tampico and several hundred in Sonora, Coahuila and other Mexican States.

Confiscation of foodstuffs for Carranza's army in the face of a natural shortage has forced Mexicans of all classes to emigrate to the United States. Approximately 7,000 have crossed into El Paso within the past ten days.

One thousand refugees from the Laguna district were admitted yesterday.

AIR BATTLE FOUGHT EAST OF SUEZ CANAL

British Say That Four of Enemy's Aeroplanes Were Destroyed in Raid.

LONDON, June 20.—The official press bureau to-day gave out the following communication in regard to military operations in Egypt:

"A large enemy aerodrome near Arish on the Mediterranean, 100 miles east of the Suez Canal, enemy camps and troops were bombed by eleven British aeroplanes on Sunday. A hostile pilot was about to ascend and his aeroplane was destroyed by a down swooping raid. Seventy-six bombs were dropped. Five and probably more enemy aeroplanes were destroyed.

"Three British aeroplanes were lost. Two pilots were saved. The third, not escaping, burned his machine."

Woman Forester Germany's Latest.

BERLIN, June 20.—The latest masculine occupation invaded by women is that of forester, a young woman having taken that post on the estate of a count in Silesia. She fulfills all the duties of a forester, and is also overseeing the plantings on the estate.

Man and Wife Dead in Home.

BOSTON, June 20.—William Mansfield and his wife, Mary Mansfield, were found dead in their home in the Dorchester district to-day. The police and an investigation showed Mansfield shot his wife and then committed suicide.

AMERICAN WAR FLEET SPEEDING TO MEXICO; MAY LAND MARINES

Admiral Winslow Prepares to Take Active Command in Southern Waters.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 20.—With Admiral Winslow, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, aboard, the armored cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, sailed from this port to-day for either Guaymas or Matatlan, Mex.

The destroyers Hull, Hopkins and Truxtun sailed from San Pedro last night, to accompany the flagship. The cruiser Milwaukee will follow in a few days.

The cruiser Chattanooga left at 5 P. M. for Acapulco, and the cruisers Denver and Cleveland left soon afterward for Salina Cruz.

The warships are under orders to proceed to the west coast of Mexico at top speed.

The cruisers Colorado and Pittsburgh, the latter the flagship of Rear Admiral Pulliam, will sail to-day to meet the ships under Admiral Winslow.

According to advices here the cruiser Maryland will steam from Bremerton, Wash., to-day to the lower coast. The cruiser South Dakota, in dry dock at Bremerton, also will be released to-day for duty in southern waters.

Leading ships now in Mexican waters, the destroyer Milwaukee and the destroyer Stewart are expected to receive orders to-day to proceed south.

That Admiral Winslow contemplates landing a force of bluejackets and marines on Mexican soil, in an emergency, was indicated to-day by the fact that officers and sailors owning motorcars were requested to bring them aboard.

WAR WOULD CREATE DIFFICULT SITUATION, SAYS MADRID PAPER.

MADRID, June 20 (via Paris).—The newspapers to-day print lengthy dispatches on the situation regarding the United States and Mexico, and the Mexican Legation in Madrid has made public an explanatory note showing the developments and the present status of the differences between the two countries.

The Spanish Government has no official news concerning the efforts reported last night to have King Alfonso act as a mediator.

The Journal Imparcial says the situation of Spain in case of war between the United States and Mexico would be very difficult for, despite her racial ties with Mexico, Spain has recently received numerous evidences of sympathy from the United States and its aid when Spanish residents of Mexico were recently made the object of unjust treatment.

JAMAICA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, with 2500 added (five furlongs).—Sky, (Keeble), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2; first, Friendly, 115 (Davies), 14 to 5; 2 to 5 and 3 to 5; second, Mellors, 112 (Gardner), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3; third, Time, 102 (Master McGrath, Glasgow, Conn.).

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; selling, purse \$500 (six furlongs).—Brigance, 119 (Schilling), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2; first, Al Barch, 116 (Schilling), 9 to 2, 2 to 1 and even, second, Jesse Jr., 115 (Keeble), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, Time, 114 (5). Scrap, 101 (Gibb), 10 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1; fourth, Glim, 101 (Gibb), 10 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1; fifth, Ash Can, 101 (Gibb), 10 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1; sixth, Hamilton, 101 (Gibb), 10 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1.

CONNAUGHT RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, purse \$500; three-year-olds and upward; maiden (five furlongs).—Jabot, 112 (J. Bell), straight, \$5.50, place \$3.50, show \$2.40; first, Viley, 104 (B. Koppelman), place \$4.40, show \$2.50; second, W. H. Cash, 105 (O. Marten), show \$5.50, third, Time, 121 (5). Boneros, 101 (B. Eddie, Jr.).

SECOND RACE.—Purse \$500; two-year-olds; Canadian bred; four and a half furlongs. Britannia, 111 (Cambridge), straight, \$1.40, place \$2.50, show \$2.30; won, Dandy Fay, 107 (McAttee), place \$1.10, show \$2.70; second, J. W. Hunt, 101 (Porter), show \$2.50; third, Time, 101 (5). Tyrone, 101 (5). Nellie C. also ran.

PRENDERGAST SAYS HE IS INDIFFERENT TO SUBWAY INQUIRY

Asserts He Doesn't Care What Committee Thinks About His Part in Dual Plan.

Comptroller Prendergast continued his testimony to-day before the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee. He said that his memory was clear as to incidents of the night of July 15, 1911, when he made a public statement attacking the Interborough proposition for new subways.

The witness added that he had read, before writing his statement in a newspaper office, the letter of Mayor Gaynor characterizing the Interborough affair as "damnable rascality."

Counsel Frank Moss asked: Q. Were not the East River bridges built by the city, at a cost of \$25,000,000, as a part of the tri-borough transit system? A. Yes.

Q. Have not all these bridges fallen to the practical benefit of the B. R. T.? A. Yes; that is true.

Q. (By Senator Thompson).—Was the difference between the 9 per cent. preferential demanded by the Interborough in their 1911 offer and the 8.75 per cent. finally awarded enough to make you cease your opposition and change your vote? A. That was one reason, and there were several other modifications in the final plan which made the latter one acceptable.

A few moments later Senator Thompson remarked that the Comptroller's testimony yesterday gave him the impression that Mayor Mitchell's action in the matter of the dual contracts was contrary to his published utterances.

"Mayor Mitchell's action may have been mistaken, but it was conscientious," exclaimed Mr. Prendergast.

"That isn't the way your testimony strikes me," said Senator Thompson.

"It is not of the slightest interest to me," sneered the Comptroller, "now anything strikes you, Mr. Thompson, or strikes this committee, or any one connected with it from chairman to counsel."

As Mr. Prendergast uttered these words he flounced about in his chair and turned his back toward the Chairman.

"I ask you," said Senator Thompson, "did you mean to insinuate yesterday that the Mayor felt about the new subways different from what his record appears? Now, you can answer that, yes or no?"

There was a long pause during which the only sound was the tapping of Comptroller Prendergast's shoe on the floor.

"Do you decline to answer that?" repeated Senator Thompson.

Again the pause and the shoe-tapping.

"I have told you," exclaimed the witness peevishly, "that I have not the slightest interest. It is untrue that the witness (meaning himself) gave any such impression. It is distinctly untrue. Mind, I am not giving an answer to that question. I am making a statement."

"You are giving," remarked Counsel Moss coldly, "the picture of a man whose conscience is irritated by the position he is in and tries to carry it out by an appearance of bravado. Senator Thompson asked the Comptroller if he is a lawyer, and getting 'no' for an answer, said 'some lawyers make more than financiers.' 'I've got less money now than I had when I became Comptroller, I'm sorry to say,' exclaimed Mr. Prendergast.

WILSON WANTS 2 DREADNOUGHTS SPECIFIED IN BILL

Urges More Powerful Navy Than Is Planned in the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A naval building programme providing for at least six capital ships, including two dreadnoughts, was agreed upon to-day at a White House conference between President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and Chairman Tillman, and Senator Swanson, of the Senate Naval Committee.

This year's naval bill, as passed by the House, authorizes five battle cruisers, but no battleships. The Administration will make every effort to have the Senate enlarge the programme. After the conference the Senate Committee appointed Senator Tillman, Swanson and Lodge to consider the building question, and a suggestion by Mr. Daniels, that the enlisted naval force be enlarged, particularly in view of the Mexican situation.

If the Senate bill authorizes six capital ships it probably will give four battle cruisers and two dreadnoughts, but if the total is seven, the House provision for five battle cruisers probably will be left unchanged.

Plans for increase in the enlisted force were not fully developed at the White House conference. The House bill would add 16,500, and until the Administration decides how many ships now in reserve may be put in active service, probably for Mexican duty, the exact number of the further increase will not be determined.

The Senate Committee to-day approved a resolution authorizing a reduction from twenty to nineteen knots in the speed requirements of two fleet submarines directed to be built. Builders refused to bid under the twenty-knot requirement.

MEXICANS TEAR UP TRACKS—BARRICADE BROWNVILLE BRIDGE

BROWNVILLE, Tex., June 20.—Mexicans who began requiring 400 feet of railroad leading to the international bridge after Major Anderson had withdrawn his expedition from Mexican territory near here Sunday again tore up the track and built a barricade of steel rails at the south end of the bridge on receipt of the news that President Wilson had called out the National Guard.

The population of Matamoros to-day is still celebrating the "retreat of the gringos." The belief is general on the other side of the river that Anderson's column was forced to retreat by the Carranza garrison.

Two Mexicans, wounded in the rear guard action at Anderson's withdrawal, died in the Matamoros hospital last night, bringing the total Mexican dead, as a result of the engagement, to four.

RUSSIANS CHECKED BY GERMAN FORCES IN DRIVE AT KOVEL

(Continued from First Page.)

Austrians around Czernowitz, is retreating southward in the direction of the Sereth River with his beaten forces. How many Austrians escaped westward in the direction of Kutu, planning later to join von Bothmer's army, is not yet known.

Practically the whole Russian front north of Czernowitz is steadily pressing in upon Lemberg. Prisoners declare that measures already have been taken for the evacuation of the Galician capital. Russian troops pressing down upon Brody in the advance upon Lemberg may already have crossed the Galician frontier.

It is admitted here that the Austrian defense is becoming more stubborn. East of Brody and on a wide front directly east of Lemberg the Austrians are counter-attacking with great spirit, using flame ejectors and large quantities of shells. They have been unable thus far to stem the Russian advance. Both on the Brody front and further south Austrian prisoners have been captured who admit they were rushed into action a few days ago from the Italian front.

That the Russian offensive not only arrested the Austrian drive southward into Italy, but frustrated an ambitious scheme of the Austro-German General Staffs for the conquest of Southern Russia was indicated by Bucharest despatches to-day. These reports said it had been learned from German sources that an Austro-German thrust across Southern Russia to the Black Sea was to follow the Austrian offensive in Italy, the plan being to cut Russia off entirely from the Balkan states. If this report is true the Russian strategists outwitted the enemy.

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